

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PROF. EDWIN A. POPENOE

WAS born at Centerville, near Dayton, Ohio, July 1, 1853, on the ancestral farm. He was of French (Huguenot) extraction for several generations back on his father's side, while his maternal ancestors were English.

In 1860 he removed, with his parents, to McLean county, Illinois, where he acquired a common-school education. Upon moving to Topeka, Kan., in 1869, he entered Lincoln Academy.



PROF. EDWIN A. POPENOE.

Having completed the course at the latter institution, he in due season entered Washburn college, where he graduated in his twenty-third year, with the degree of B. A., from the classical literary course. Even during his student days Professor Popenoe showed that energy and ability which was to make his career a successful one. In his freshman and junior years at Washburn he taught classes in botany and zoölogy as a partial means of assisting him to pay his college expenses. In 1880 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of M. A.

For three years subsequent to his graduation Professor Popenoe taught in the common schools of Shawnee county. At the expiration of that time, in June, 1879, when he was acting as principal of Quincy school, Topeka, he was elected to the chair of horticulture and entomology of K. S. A. C. This position he held, with the exception of the two years of populist administration, for twenty-two years, his work doing credit to both the institution and himself. His professorship was the most extended in the history of that college to date.

The professor's official connections have been numerous and arduous enough to have occupied fully the life of an ordinary individual. For ten years he was secretary and for one term president of the Kansas Academy of Science; he was for two terms secretary of the American Horticultural Society; special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture for the formation of an entomological exhibit for the division of experiment stations, World's Columbian Exposition, and for one term he was chairman of the section of horticulture, American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, Washington meeting Besides the above connections, since 1876 he had been entomologist for the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and by the governor's appointment he was state inspector of nurseries. He was a member in good standing of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, and of the Kansas Academy of Sciences, while the following other societies, of broader extent, claimed him as a member: American Pomological Society (life member); Washington Entomological Society; New York Entomological Society; American Association of Economic Entomologists; and the American Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Science. Such a wide social connection indicates not only an appreciation of the professor on the part of the various associations, but it also shows that Professor Popenoe was a wide-awake scientist who kept intimately in touch with the work of his contemporaries. His numerous and extensive scientific expeditions, which took him the length and breadth of the United States, were but another evidence of his intense and absorbing interest in his chosen profession.

During his professorship, as superintendent of the college grounds he had the responsibility of planning and planting the campus and college orchards. He personally set the stakes which mark the position of nearly every ornamental tree and group of shrubs now occupying the lawns and their borders. He, with the valued aid of his assistants, succeeded in changing the grounds

from a cornfield to their present highly artistic state. He virtually founded the department of horticulture and entomology in this institution, and he will be remembered likewise as the one who formed the present entomological museum entirely, and chiefly that in geology.

Professor Popenoe was a man of great strength of character, whose sense of right was never warped by objects of policy. While never effusive in word or action, he was ever kind, gentle and helpful to those who sought his friendship or asked his advice.

In 1877 he was married to Florence Eleanor Hyde, of Topeka, who died in 1881. In 1883 he married Miss Carrie G. Holcomb, of Topeka. After a lingering sickness he died at his home November 17, 1913.

He is survived by his widow and by four sons, Charles H., an entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Hubert L., professor of agriculture in the high school of Alexandria, Minn.; and Edwin A., jr., and Willis P., who are yet at their beautiful home on the outskirts of Topeka.